TO PICTURE THOUGHT

DR. J. ALLISON HODGES PROPOSES TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

WILL PHOTOGRAPH THE BRAIN CELL.

He Has Perfected One of the Latest Scientific Wonders of the Age, and Proposes to Show the Thinking Brain at Work.

Dr. S. Millington Miller, writing in the New York Journal Sunday, gives the following very interesting account of a wonderful work accomplished by a Richmond physician:

With the sid of a new instrument-the photo-micrograph-Professor J. Allison Hodges, of a Richmond (Va.) medical college, is about to photograph thought.

It is a thoroughly material thing which Professor Hodges proposes to do. He is a practical man. Excepting Victor Horselly, of London, and Dr. William W. Keen, of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Dr. Hodges has removed more thumb and for the relief of epileptic attacks than any other surgeon in the world.

He has already, as a step toward his reat undertaking, trephined a dead brain. and, after focussing sunlight or a search light upon one of the cells in the surface of the brain, has examined this cell and made a picture of it with the photo-micrograph. The resultant picture showed the cell wall, the nucleus, and nucleo-lus, and the "body plasm" and "germ plasm" exploited by Weissmann and Bury, and generally accepted by histolo-gists the world over.

WANTS A REAL SUBJECT.

But to cap the climax of experimenta-tion, Dr. Hodges is now casting about for some criminal, or other person, who will for money permit the trephining of his skull, and who has sufficient nerve to carry on, after he shall have recovered from the effects of the anaesthetic, some scies of thought, while the hole in the skull is still open.
Dr. Alfred Binet, of Paris, contends that

a picture of the thought is thrown up in the brain cell just as it is in the visua purple of the retina. Professor Hodges is believer in this theory, and when h kes a photograph of a "thinking brai II" he expects the photograph to be ecture of the thought.

The photo-micrograph, with which Dr. Hodges intends thus to take material hold of the very process of thought, and stamp it on a plate so it can be printed in newspaper, is one of the most importa

scientific inventions of recent years.
Various ineffectual efforts have been made to secure an instrument which should magnify and photograph at the DEVICE OF PROFESSOR MASON.

Now the problem has been solved. Mr O. G. Mason has devised this combination instrument, the photo-micrograph, whice foins the two powers, and places the conveniently at the management of th operator. Mr. Muson is widely know among microscopists. He has been for many years the secretary of the Amer

many years the secretary of the American Microscopical Society and microscopist and official photographer to the Believe Medical College Hospital.

The photo-micrograph will carry any objective; that is, an objective of any mode power of magnification. Of course, the higher the power of the objective the closer must its "eye" be to the object, or field, to be examined. And where a side is not used, and the eye of the tube examines and pictures an object direct, an amines and pictures an object direct, ive of slight power only can be em

"seventy-fifth objective" made b R. B. Tolles, of Boston, Mass., the most celebrated maker of microscopes in the world, magnifies 15,000 times the real diameter of the object examined.

GREATLY MAGNIFIED. One of the photographs taken with this apparatus shows a white blood corpuscion apparatus shows a write business in magnified 15,000 diameters. This corpusch is from the blood of a tuberculous or consumptive patient, and such an enormous exaggeration of its size has enabled the pathologist to detect delicate differences to be a support of the size of the size

and slight changes hitherto unr The photograph shows that there are two breaks in the conducting integrants of the retina spaces where the nerves leading immediately from the rods of cones of the visual purple end, and new nerve cells with their neurous or roots begin. Sense impressions coming into the eye from the outer world and sent fro it to brain centres are sometimes so pow erful that if not broken and diminished i intensity they would shatter not only the brain cells, but also our nerves, which are the "telegraph wires" of the brain.

Another illustration of the instrument use is from Camillo Golg's great work just published, on the "Minute Histology of Brain Cells and the Courses of the Nerves of Sense."

This illustration shows a section of the cortex or rind of the brain. This rine varies in thickness from one-quarter to one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and it this rind are seen the various layers of brain cells and the tender filaments of nerve tendrils, which depend from them. and which play so important a part in the

processes of thought. WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.

An Ominous "Low" Central Over Iowa-Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2.-The meteorological forecasters are most uncertain about the conditions which will prevail in the doubtful States of the Middie-West to-morrow. Recognizing the cle-West to-morrow. Recognizing the great importance upon the election's result of snow-storm, sunshine, and good roads, special efforts have been made by the Weather Bureau to foretell accurately the conditions. The ominous "low" central over lowa causes concern. It is concededly, however, not as bad looking an such "lows" usually are, for it has hung present twenty-four hours now without around twenty-four hours now without around twenty-four hours now without developing any damage. There is absolutely nothing in the weather conditions to prevent every farmer in New England, the Middle States, and the South from reaching the polls, however distant, for in these sections the roads are in their best possible condition, and are sure to remain so for several days at least. The mountain States are also dry, but the western slope of the Mississippi Valley has been thoroughly scaked in the last three or four days, and even in Kanass and Nebraska, teaming is so heavy that and Nebraska, teaming is so heavy that mother general shower would make many poor roads almost impassable. This stay-at-home state of offairs is

This stay-at-home state of offairs is worse in Oregon and Washington than anywhere else in the Union. There is pretty sure to be rain, and perhaps snow or hall, in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, or hall, in sortice and showers, but not of sufficient intensity to deter ardent voters, are feared for Southern Michigan. But a 200-mile circle, with Springfield, Ill., as a centre, the line cutting well into Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Mismouri, and Kentucky, is the area that might he affected by the only "low" on the United States maps. There the eather Bureau sharps are looking out

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINOTON, November 2—At 8 P. M. the Weather Bursau furnished the following special bulletin to the press:

The weather conditions are maturing about as indicated to the special bulletin lesued this morning. A storm condition to-night covers the Typer Lake region and the Upper Missouri valleys. Rain is now falling at Chicago, Green Bay, and Duiuth, and snow over the eastern portions of North and South Dakota, and Western Minnesota. The amount of snow which

Minnesota. The amount of snow which has fallen in the Dakotas and Western Minnesota during to-day ranges from one On Tuesday, cloudy weather and mode-

rate rainfall will probably prevail in east winds; rain or snow in adone-sots, with clearing weather in the afternoon; snow in the eastern portion of the Dakotas, probably clearing by noon; cloudy and light showers in Oregon, Washington, and Montana.

In Ohlo, Kentucky, Indians, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebroska, Kanasa, and old other States and previously manifected.

all other States not previously mentioned, clear and pleasant weather is practically certain to prevail on Tuesday. — WILLIS I. MOORE, Chief of Bureau.

SNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

HURON, S. D. November 2.-A heavy now fell here last night, and a foot of it s now on the ground. The storm north and west is reported severe. Telegrapholes and wires are down between here and Plerre, no communication with that city having been had by wire since Thurs-day evening. Trains are siightly delayed. It is expected that the storm will inter-

fere with a full vote to-morrow WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD.

A Hoarding of Silver-Good Demo eratic Argument.

LOUIS, MO., November 2.-Over \$100,000, nearly all in \$30 pieces, was with drawn from the United States Sub-Treasury here to-day. This is three times the amount of the usual withdrawals Chief-Clerk Ricker said the movemen finger and wrist centres from the brain had been anticipated, but would not say to whom the money was paid.

There was delivered to-day to the Misdasippi Valley Trust Company \$200,000 in silver bullion, consigned to a syndicate of local capitalists. The bullion comes from Argentina, Kan., and is the product of American and Mexican mines. The Democrats are to-night using thes heavy transactions in money metals as campaign arguments, and say the silver s hoarded in anticipation of a rise when Brynn is elected.

WITHDRAWALS AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, ILL., November 2.-Eighty housand dollars was to-day withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury on legal tenders of the 1990 issue and later, and on gold certificates. The withdrawals were on amounts ranging from \$50 to \$1,000, and were solely for hearding. People stood n line throughout the day, but many nad currency of issues not redeemable at this branch. Within the past three months about \$1.500,000 has been withdrawn from the Chicago Sub-Treasury, out the dally withdrawals were small until Saturday, when \$19,000 was taken. WITHDRAWALS AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. November 2.- The with drawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury to-day aggregated \$1,350,000, the largest mount on any day except one since the novement of gold to America began. The xpress companies withdrew a good deal f gold on the order of out-of-town banks he bullion dealers increased their pre mium on cash gold-that is, gold for imnediate delivery-from 1-2 to 11-4 per cent. The banks were called upon to make heavy shipments of currency by express to banks in the interior.

THE CLOSE AT CANTON.

Mal. McKinley Screended-His Final Campaign Address.

CANTON, O., November 2.-Two delecations called on Major McKinley tolay. The first was composed of 350 ladies from Akron, O., and the other came from Massillon, Neither of these delegations was expected. The candidate, feeling that the work of the campaign teeling that the work of the campains, and been practically closed, did not speak at any length, but simply thanked the visitors for the call. Aside from these delegations, Major McKinley was kept busy greeting callers from early in the morning until long after dark to-night.

The campaign in Canton closed with parade of all the Republican marching a parade of all the Republican matching clubs of the city, and an uncommonly large mass-meeting at the tabernacle, which was addressed by Republicans of local reputation. Major McKinley was not present at this demonstration.

Major McKinley was cheefful and confident to-night. He declined to make any statement further than to say that

advices from every quarter were of uring nature.

After the meetings in the various wards o-night, the marching clubs again form-id in parade and marched to the resi-tence of Major McKinley, where they emiered the candidate a serenade of

huge proportions.

Major McKinley stepped out to the front of his yard, and in response to loud calls for a speech, the candidate addressed his neighbors as follows:

"I appreciate very greatly the call of my neighbors and fellow-townsmen at this the closing hour of one of the meet memorable and important political campaigns in American history. The hour for discussion has passed by; the argument is closed. The vast interests of the American people are now in the hands of the people themselves for proper settlecan people are now in the analysis to people themselves for proper settlement and determination, and there is no safer jury in the world to sit upon American interests and American honor than the American people themselves." (Cries of "That's right," and applause.)

of "That's right," and applause.)
"But you must remember, my fellowtownsmen, that the battle is not won
until the ballots are in. (A voice, 'It
will be,' and applause.) The great jury
of the American people an be confidently trusted to establish by its verdict
that the credit of the county is to conthat the credit of the country is to con-tinue unimpeached, its currency unques-tioned, its honor unstained, and the glory

of the republic undimmed. (Cheers.)
"I thank you a thousand times for the
courtesies and kindnesses you have
shown me in the past three mouths, and
I bid you all good night."

MARYLAND SAFE.

The Splendid Effect of Senator Daniel's Speech. BALTIMORE, MD., November 2 .- (Spe

cial.)-It is generally conceded here that by far the most far-reaching and convincing Democratic meeting held here since Bryan's visit was that of Saturday night, when Senator John W. Daniel spoke. It was very gratifying to the local managers to notice present so man Democrats that had allied themselve with the Palmer and Buckner meeting General John Gill, who, though a delegate to Chicago, bolted the ticket, was present at the meeting. It is stated on absolute authority that a number of converts were made by Senator Daniel's speech. A notable convert is a corporation lawyer. who stated yesterday that the Senator's eloquence and forcible argument had con-vinced him that it was his duty to vote for Bryan. To-night Senator Gorman and the local managers are confident of pla-ing Maryland in the Bryan column. They claim that the State will give the Democratic candidates a majority of 6,000. There is no doubt about the counties, and the claim is made that the city will unquestionably give Bryan 2,000. The Palmer and Buckner vote is expected to be less than that given Joahua Levering. The Democrats claim five congressmer out of the six. The election of W. W. McIntire (Republican) is conceded. The Republicans are still claiming the State.

CONFLAGRATION AT GUAYAQUIL. Eighteen Thousand, Persons Ren-

dered Homeless-Suicide in Chile, PANAMA, October 24 .- The Star and Herald publishes the following detailed account of the conflagration at Guaya-

On the night of October 5th the port and city of Guayaquil were visited by perhaps the greatest fire in history—if we except that of Nero's Rome. The fire is stated to have originated in a suspicious manner in the store of Messrs. Massanovich & Coast-Line for New York.

Rowski, two North-American Hebrews. Their store was located about the centre of the city. At the time the strong breeze known as "El morro" was blowing, and it did not subside for sixty hours, long after the flery element had devisated the whole of the city to the north and north-west. About two thirds of the house property, and nearly the whole of the commercial quarter were destroyed. The only four banks in the city were 'razed, as were also three of the four newspaper offices, the custom-house (containing some \$1,000,000 worth of goods), and the Church of St. Domingo, a relic of the Spanish occupation. The fire spread with indescribable rapidity, and at no time was the fire department able to cope with it. It simply burned itself out. The blaze lasted fully thirty-two hours, Only five poople are known to have lost their lives, it was stated that in a launch, laden with furnitiare, which caught fire and was swept dawn with the title to the Island of Puna, five Sisters of the Sacred Heart provished, but this could not be verified. swept down with the face to be lead of Puna, five Sisters of the Sacred Heart perished, but this could not be verified.

It is estimated that 18,000 persons were rendered homeless, and that the house property destroyed aggregates \$15,000,000 (Micres.) The loss in goods destroyed to the country of the coun

About a fortnight after the fire the aults of the banks destroyed were open-

A bill has been introduced into the Co an Congress appropriating \$30,000 in to be devoted to the sufferers of the

gold, to be devoted to the sufferers of the recent Guayaquil fire.

The Star and Herald says further: Ow-ing to the frequency of suicides in Chile the daily newspapers of Valparaiso and Santiago propose to suspend the publica-tion of all details respecting such crimes it is hoped that this may exercise some see toward reducing the number of

THE PEDERAL DEBT.

Treasury Statement-Net Cash Balance-Gold Reserve, \$115,412,567.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2. the debt statement issued this afternoon hows a net increase in the public debt, ess cash in the Treasury, during Octoless cash in the Treasily, comes ber, of \$7,195.725. The interest-bearing debt hereased \$200; the non-interest-bearing debt decreased \$200,168; the cash in the Treasury decreased \$7.581.693. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business October 31st were: Interest-bearing debt, \$817.264.80; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity m.807.010; debt bearing no interest, \$572. 00.247. Total, \$1.23.071.717.

The certificates and Treasury notes off-set by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the nonth were \$554,350,923, a decrease of 183,400. The total cash in the Treasury ras \$856,656,221,92. The gold reserve was 100,000,000. Net cash balance, \$133,572,

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of \$7.41.478, the total it the close being \$185,220.832.63. Of sliver there was a decrease of \$1.585.102.23. Of the surplus there was in national ank depositories \$16.118.096, against \$15.353.237 at the end of the previous conth.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$115,412,567. The day's withdrawals were \$1.557,100.

COINAGE DURING OCTOBER. Issue of Silver Dollars-National

Bank Circulation. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2.-The coinage executed at the mints of the nited States during October was as folows: Gold, \$5,727,500; allver, \$2,814,055 and minor coins, \$95,900. Of the stiver

and minor coins. \$55,20. Of the silver coined, \$2,250,000 were standard silver dotlars, on which the seignlorage realized was about \$500,000.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury office for the week ending October 31st was \$562,005, and for the corresponding period last year, \$740,005. The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of October was \$1,402,554, and for the corresponding period last year, \$1,525,300.

ast year, \$1,825,300.
The outstanding national-bank circulation on November 1st was \$23,897,655, an acrease during the month of \$1,345,827. circulation based on bonds is \$216,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. Government Balance Sheet-Deficit for Current Year. WASHINGTON, N

sury official comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year to date and for October was issued year to date and for October was issued to-day. It shows the deficit for the first third of the current fiscal year to have been \$22,855,000, or at the rate of \$38,000,000 for the current year. The deficit for October was \$1,626,000. The receipts for the first third of the year were \$105,455,000, or \$5,015,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1855. The expenditures for the first third of the current year were \$135,447,000, or \$8,387,600 greater than for the corresponding period of 1805. The principal loss in receipts has been in customs, which have declined from \$53,143,000 in the first third of 1855 to \$81,500,000 for the corresponding period of 1805. Internal-revenue receipts are practically

Internal-revenue receipts are practic Internal-revenue receipts are practically the same as they were for the corresponding period of 1895. The receipts for October, 1896, were \$25,282,000, against \$27,501,600 in October, 1895. The principal items of increase in expenditures have been in the civil list, which has increased from \$22,689,000 in the first third of 1855 to 340,576,000 for the first third of 1865 to exponditures in the War Department have increased nearly \$4,000,000, and in interest charges nearly \$1,000,000. The expendicharges nearly \$1,000,000. The expendi-tures for October were \$33,978,000, against \$34,563,000 for October, 1855, the saving being almost wholly in pensions.

LATONIA RACE-TRACK.

First Dend Heat of the Meeting-Talent Successful.

LATONIA, KY., November 2.-The irst dead-heat of the meeting was run to-day in the fourth race—Tillo and Kinney (first and second choices in the betting) finishing on even terms. Tillo won the run-off by a length. Sir Dilke rounded to form to-day, and beat a good field. The talent had the better of the books, three fayorites finishing first. Track fast. Summaries:

First race—seven furiongs—Carrie Lee 97, Scherer, even) won, with Uno sesond, and A. B. C. third. Time, 1.27.3-4. Second race—five and a half furiongs—Rosinante (100, Scherer, 5 to 5) won, with Madrilene second, and Let Fly third. Time, 1.05.

Third race—one and one-sixteenth to-day in the fourth race-Tillo and Kin-

Time, 1.05.
Third race—one and one-sixteenth miles—Sir Dilke (100, Scherer, 5 to 1) won, with Scabrooke second, and Eleanor Mac third. Time, 1:47.1-2.

Mac third, Time, 1:471-2.

Fourth race-six furlonga-Tillo (198, Perkins even) and Kinney (195, Thorp, 2 to 2) ran a dead-heat; J. Waiter third, Time, 1:15. Run-off-Tillo won, with Kinney second. Time, 1:15-1-4.

Fifth race-steeplechase, one and one half miles-Designer (135, Whitlock, 4 to 1) won, with Jocko second, and Don Pedro third. Time, 3:11-2.

COMMISSIONERS FROM GOMEZ. They Report All Well With the Caban Insurgents.

KEY WEST, Fl.A., November 2.—Colonel J. M. Ortega, Major A. Cuspleore, and Ligutenants Garcia and Felix Rios, special commissioners from General Gomez to the Cuban Junta in the United mez to the Cuban Junta in the United States, arrived in this city this morning on the schooner Irene from Nassau. They are thirteen days out from the camp of Gomez, having left Cuba on the night of the 20th ultimo in a small boat, and landed at Nassau several days later, when they took passage on the schooner Irene for this city.

They state Generals Serafin Sanches and Calixto Garcia are with General Gomez, and that together they have 14,000 men. They report that General Rabbi has join-

They report that General Rabbi has joined Gomez with 3,00 Spanish troops, and that all are well and in the best of spirits, and confident of ultimate success.

They leave to-morrow via the East-

BRYAN'S CONCLUSION.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

own business. (Applause and cheers. own business. (Applause and cheers.)
We do not expect the support of those
who have more faith in foreign financiers than they have in our own people.
We do not expect the support of those
who would rather trust the destinies of 70,000,000 of Americans to a few foreign financiers than trust the destinies of our people in their own hands. (Great cheering.)
"But, my friends, while we have against

us many of these influences considered great and potent, we have on our side those who believe in the old-fashioned idea of government—that it fashioned idea of government—that it should guarantee equal rights to all and special privileges to none. (Applause.) My friends, to-morrow is the day on which you register your will; to-morrow is the day when, by your bailet, you describe the government under which you desire to live. If you desire a government of syndicates, by syndicates, and for syndicates, you have a right to it, and you can cast your influence with those who are against us. (Applause.) If you still believe in the government that you still believe in the government that Jefferson advocated, the government that Lincoln desired—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people you must join with those who believe in a government by the people. (Applause.) NO SECOND TERM.

NO SECOND TERM.

"So far as I am personally concerned, this election will simply determine whether I shall remain a private citizen or occupy the most exalted position within the power of men to confer upon a fellow-man. It will determine whether I shall remain with you, to uphold, as best I can, the hand of the one who is elected until his pelley can be reversed at the polls, or whether I shall depart from you, to be gone four years, and then to return to live with you the rest of my days. (Great applicuse and cheering.) I have stated that, if elected, I shall not be absent from you more than I shall not be absent from you more than four years. When I stated it I meant it, and I want you to believe in my sincerity and I want you to believe in in y states, when I say so. (Appinise, and cries of We do.') I believe that the office is attended with duties so great, with reponsibilities so heavy, that the man who scriples it ought to have no personal ambition beyond proving himself worthy of the confidence of those who elect him. (Great cheering and continued applause.) If elected, I shall consecrate four years of my life to the service of my country feeling that when that is done, all is done in the way of honor that can be done and then I shall rejoice again to be a private citizen in this nation, where to a citizen is greater than to be a king

Great appliance.)

"My friends, I remember that when, a little less than two years ago I returned to this city after completing four years in Congress, you met me and extended to me a welcome which touched my heart; and I want to say to you that nothing you can to be the future can withdraw. you can do in the future can withdraw from me what you have done in the past. You may turn against me, if you like, but, my friends, you can never undo but, my friends, you can never undo what you have already done; nor can you take from me the feeling of gratitude which I entertain towards those whose kindness and confidence first gave me ar opportunity to become interested in pub-lic questions; the kindness and confidence f those who enabled me to begin the reat fight in which I am now engaged (Applause.)

HAS ENJOYED THE FIGHT. HAS ENJOYED THE FIGHT.

"My friends, I want you to believe me when I say that I have enjoyed the opportunity of defending bimetallism, because I believe it is a righteous cause, and I want you to believe I would rather stand among you as a private citizen and be permitted still to raise my voice against what I conceive to be a crime against the human race, than to enjoy all the honors in Christendom if I had to join in the conspiracy. (Applause and cheering.)

who are interested in the result of this campaign shall make an effort to have the vote recorded to-morrow exactly as the people desire to vote. I am seeking no involuntary support. I have said, and I repeat, that I do not want a vote unless there is behind the vote the heart of the person who coasts the vote (Grant and Parker). erson who casts the vote. (Great ap

"I want you, if you are in earnest, to give us a Senate and Congress, as well as an electoral vote. (Cries of 'We will,' and applause.) If you are in earnest, I In a conscientions way." (Applause.)
Three stops were made by the special
in the run from Lincoln to Omaha. They were at Greenwood, Ashland, and Gretna, and at each the candidate was enthusiastically greeted.

FEAR OF TROUBLE. OMAHA, NEB., November 2.-William J. Bryan's personal campaign came to an end in Omaha to-night. Never be-fore in the history of the city had party feeling run so high on the eve of a nutional election, and ominous rumors that pointed to personal conflict between sup-porters of the great national tickets caused an uneasy feeling throughout the community. Fortunately no clashes o between the Republican and Democratic local managers that the McKinley demonstration would not come in contact with the crowds that gathered to hear Bryan. This was carried out, and the imposing Republican parade did not appear on Param attest the principal.

pear on Farnam street, the principal thoroughfare, until Mr. Bryan had left it and begun his round of speechmaking. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Bryan reached Omana, after a hard day's work, He had visited four of the six congressional districts in Nebraska, and made eighteen speeches, including one in his heme town. An almost frenzied crowd of enthusiasts greeted him here, and fol-lowed his carriage for a mile through the streets to Boyd's Theatre, where he spoke first. Unlike the Republicans, rganized parade had been arranged by the Democratic managers, and the band, the Jackson Club, the Veterans' Bryan Club, composed of old soldiers, and a number of other supporters who fell into line indiscriminately, composed his es

more protentious. Scores of organiza-tions, nearly all bearing torches, formed a procession that took an heur in passing a given point. Every brass band in Omaha and the vicinity had been secured for the parade.

Despite the agreement between the op posing political parties, the Democratic managers claimed to be fearful of trouin view of statements that Re publican organizations intended to gather about the places where Mr. Bryan was scheduled to speak, and attempt to how him down. That was the given reason for not announcing the time Mr. Bryan would keep each engagement

OVATION TO BRYAN. Continuous cheering from the mob fol-owing the carriage in which the candidate and Mrs. Bryan were seated, and from the thousands along the sidewalks marked Mr. Bryan's progress from the station up Farnam street to Boyd's Theatre. The enthusiasm was rampant, Not an inch of space was available in the theatre when he arrived, and he received an evation there, and from a tremendous throng cutside.

throng cutside.

Another demonstration occurred inside and outside Washington Hall, and then the candidate proceeded in his carriage to Germania Hall, where he talked to an audience of natives of the Fatherland about what Prince Bismarck had to say about bimetallism. Metz Hall, in the Bohemian District, and Moran Hall, where the meeting was under the direct where the meeting was under the direc-tion of the Swedish Bimetallist League, and Creighton Hall, followed in turn. Each was crowded to the doors, and Mr. Bryan was received with the customary wild excess of partisan emotion. Governor Holcombe spoke at Moran's in support of the Democratic ticket just

paign. These were Mr. Bryan's conclud-ing words, his last message to the free-coinage forces:

BRYAN'S LAST MESSAGE.

"Do you wonder that we have been able to conduct this campaign? My friends, we have been able to conduct it by unselfish devotion of that multitude of men-Democrats and Republicans-who see what the gold standard means and, seeing it, have been willing to fight it in order to save their children and their children's children from this curse They tell us that we m down and worship the golden caif. I say, my friends, that the American people will not bow down. They will vote to restore the gold and affeer coinage of the Constitution, and lead in the restoration of bimetalliam throughout the world."

Mr. and Mrs. Ervan will seemd the

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend the night at Paxton Hotel, and at 3:30 in the morning will leave over the Burlington road for Lincoln, where the candidate will cast a vote and await the returns.

AN ILL-FATED TRAIN.

Death Among "Campers on Bryans Trail"-Showers of Eggs. LINCOLN, NEB., November 2.-The tour of the John P. Irish party, which followed Candidate Bryan to-day, was marred by one distressing and fatal accident and a series of unpleasant incidents The special train bearing the California gold-standard advocate was partially wrecked at Malcolm, the first stopping place after leaving Lincoln, the first stopping place after leaving Lincoln, and John M. Tipling, a well-known travelling man, of this city, was killed. The special had been given the right of way, but by some

Tipling was in the cabonse of the freight-and in attempting to jump was caught between the caboose and the freight-car ahead and fataily crushed. The body was brought to Lincoln. Mr. Irish and his party were badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.

At Sutton, where the crowd which welcomed Mr. Bryan yet remained, Mr. Irish was greeted with a shower of eggs and heavier missiles, one of which broke a car window and injured a lady. At Gratton hoots and hisses greeted him, and at Harvard the same reception was accorded not, however, without cheers from Re publicans. In other towns he was given

misunderstanding an accommodation freight was allowed to remain on the main

track as the special thundered in. Mr Tipling was in the cabonse of the freight

FOUR TO ONE ON BRYAN.

espectful hearing, at times amounting

Eight Thousand Dollars Placed by Montreal Brokers.

MONTREAL, November 2,-A syndicate of Montreal stock-brokers have commissioned their correspondent in New York to invest \$8,000 for them on Bryan at 4 to Fifteen hundred dollars have already been placed. BETTING IN NEW YORK SLOW.

NEW YORK. November 2.—A national committeeman said to-day that Colonel Swords, the sergeant-at-arms of the Republican National Convention, had telegraphed to-day to W. R. Stratton, of Colorado, offering to give 4 to 1 that Mc-Kinley would be elected. The betting is year along and only small sums as a generative state.

very slow, and only small sums as a general rule are being wagered.

No one will be admitted to Republican headquarters to morrow night except the reporters and about a hundred select

RELIEF IN INDIA.

Large Arrivals of Wheat-Work for the Distressed. CALCUTTA, November 2 .- Large arrivals of wheat here are causing a reduction in price in some parts of the districts affected by the famine. It is believed that a total of 20,000 tons of wheat have been purchased for importation into India. The government is doing everything possible to alleviate the distress. It has employed 53,800 persons on works which have been started in order to furnish work for those who without it would probably starve to death. The effects of the failure of the crops are not felt as seriously now as they will be later. The

worst distress will be felt in the middle SEABOARD AIR-LINE DEAL.

Ryan's Proposition to Purchase

Stock at \$125 a Share. TIMORE MD. November 2.-Louis which a majority of the common stock of the Scaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company is pooled, has addressed a circularpany is pooled, has addressed a circular-letter to the stockholders officially an-nouncing that Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, and associates have proposed to parchase the stock pooled under the agreement of October 2d at \$125 a share in cash. This removes all doubt as to the price agreed upon. It is believed that the transaction will be closed by the middle

Take care how you make up your ballot. Don't be too sure that you know how to do it. Better consult the forms that we republish in this issne-forms which will prove a safe guide to you, if you will but follow them closely. Remember to vote not only for Bryan and Sewall, but for John Lamb for Congress.

Preparing for Christmas.

(Harper's Round Table.) The amateur photographer, if he has improved the shining hours of summer by gathering some good negatives, has hand the material for very accept on hand the interior and now is the time to set about preparing them.

time to set about preparing them.

No amateur has probably been so fortunate as to secure a satisfactory picture
with every plate used. The prodigal
throws these spoiled plates in the ashbarrel, but the wise amateur uses them
for many things. One way is to use them
for mounting prints. Carefully mounted
and finished they are very pretty,
and make handsome ornaments, and
for simple gifts are far more for simple gifts are far more satisfactory than the usual Christ-mas-cards, which eventually find their way into the scrap-basket. Then, too, another thing which commends them to a

young person who must make a little money go along way is that they are very Soak the spoiled plate in hot water till all the film has been removed, then wash it in hot suds, dry, and polish it with French chalk and a piece of soft chamois. Select the prints to be mounted, choosing those which will have some special attraction to the one for whom you intend the gift. Soak the prints for a few minutes in a weak solution of glycerine, using 1-4 ounce of glycerive to 18 ounces of water Lay them face up on a piece of glass, and let the water drain off, but do not and let the water drain on, but do not blot them. Have your glass ready, place the print face down on it, and covering it with a piece of blotting-paper, squeeze it to the glass, using the rubber roller made for this purpose. The picture must adhere to the glass at every point; for it does not, the air-blisters will show and disfigure the picture. By examining the face of the print from the glass side it can easily be seen whether the optical ontact is perfect, and if not, rub it

Cut a piece of stout Manila-paper half an inch larger all around the glass, Lay the glass in the centre of the paper, and cut a small square from each corner of the paper. Remove the picture the paper with paste, and paste it on the back of the picture, turning over the edges on to the face of the glass, the squares cut from the corners allowing it to lie smoothly.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, Druggists refund money if fails to cure.

before Mr. Bryan appeared.

Creighton Theatre, in the same building with the hall of that name, was the scene of the last speech delivered by Candidate Bryan in his remarkable cam-

HOME OF DRAGONS.

GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION TO THEIR ANCIENT HABITAT.

Their Skeletons Found-They Lived About Five Million Years Ago, and the Least of Them Was a Wonder.

Palaeontologists F. W. Knowlton and

T. W. Stanton, of the United States Geological Survey, have returned to Washington from a visit to a region of marveis, says a writer from Washington to the Boston Transcript. They have been collecting fossils in Converse county, Wyo., where are found deposits of the bones of veritable dragons that lived about five million years ago. These occur in the famous "Laramie beds," which are full of the skeletons of the monstrous extinct reptiles known to science as "Dinosaurs"-meaning, literally, "terrible reptiles." In their time they onstituted an extensive zoological order, the members of which exhibited the utmost conceivable variation as to structure and habits. Some of them had as great a bulk as half a dozen elephants, weighing thirty tons or more, while others were less in size than modern foxes. Most of them seem to have been semi-aquatic, spending much of their lives n the water.

It is owing to their amphibious habits, apparently, that such quantities or their remains have been preserved for the in-struction and astonishment of mankind to-day. At the period when they lived a large part of the interior of the North American Continent was covered by a system of lakes, which extended northward from Mexico to Canada, These lakes formed an immense inland sea of akes formed an immense mann sea of tresh water, so that the geographical aspect of what is now in the United States was as different as possible from what it is now. The continent was young then, and the Rocky Mountains were but a string of Islands. The climate was much like that of the Middle Eastern States at present, and the sho of the lakes were ciad with a luxuriant vegetation. Forests of oaks, elms, maples, magnolias, and even fig trees.

maples, magnolias, and even fig trees, dominated the landscape, where now are only deserts, arid, and desolate.

The strange reptiles here described were more or less apt to die in the water of rivers. When that occurred their bodies were carried by the streams to the lakes. They floated about for awhile, and eventually sank to the bottom, where they were covered up by sand and other debris. Thus, if circumstances happened to be favorable, their skeletons were preserved. In the course of time the lakes dried up; the land was uplifted by geological change, and the sand which enclosed the remains of the animals hardened into stone. In this way it comes about that the skeletons may now about that the skeletons may now be dug out of the hills in that desert region. Along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains may be traced for hundreds of miles certain well-defined strata, which contain these ancient reptilian bones. It is supposed that in that part of the country during the epoch describnois disported themselves in immennumbers. Some of them got caught in the mud and so perished; and that ac-counts for the fluding of their skeletons such surprising numbers in that situ-

ourses, which are dry nearly all of the lme. Now and then comes a rain-torm, and the water rushes down from the mountains in dangerous torrents. For a few hours the stream beds are flooded and then they become dry again. The river bottoms ordinarily are of dry sand, and water is only to be obtained by dig-ging a hole, into which an alkaline and unpleasant full slowly ereps. But the hunter after fossils is indifferent to hardships; he cares naught for the torture of thirst or the searching heat of the sun. To him an all-sufficient reward is the sight of a queer-looking something sticking out of a cliff in that region of barren hills, deep gulches, and gloomy

Perhaps it is the great horn of a giant reptile-may be of an unknown sp tion. It is a performance enormously difficult. To begin with, there are few facili-cilities at hand. The nearest rallway is fifty miles distant, and there is not a house within fifteen miles. The bones are embedded ordinarily in brown sandstone it is of soft material, fortunately, and easily cut. Carefully it is picked away so as not to multilate the precipus object, until a part of the skull is disclosed. This part is promptly wrapped with gunny-sacks that have been dipped in paste; otherwise it would fall into dust on ex-posure to the air. It may be necessary to pour moist plaster of Paris upon the newly-exposed fossil and let it harden, so as to hold the relic together. The pro-cess described is continued until the entire bony structure is secured. In manner two complete skulls of the ceratops, a three-horned Dinesaur, were obtained, each of them weighing two

are thus dug out correspond very nearly to the monsters made familiar to the imagination of childhood by the fairy tales of the nursery. Real dragons and "chimaeras dire" swarmed everywhere in those days. Take the Laelaps, for example, This was an animal forty feet long built like a kangaroo. It walked erect on its hind legs and was incredibly agile leaping seventy feet at a bound. Its jaws were armed with teeth like bayonets, and its remarkably small forelimbs termi-nated in hands which were provided with cruel claws. The vertebrae and leg bones of this fearful beast were hollow, for the sake of lightness, and probably the first thing it did to a victim was to scratch its eyes out. Weighing a couple of tons, with the activity of an antelope, and provided by nature with weapons far mor effective than those of any modern mam mal, the Laciaps was probably the most formidable beast that ever existed.

In imagination one can picture this frightful creature stalking kangaroo-fashion along the bank of a river, its head uplifted twenty-five feet above the ground, so that it was able to overlook a considerable stretch of equatry. Per-chance it sees, sluggishly wading in the stream and feedling on the water plants, a reptile far larger than itself, with a long and crane-like neck, a very head, and a body of enormous weighing twenty tons or more. T a Brontosaur, a stupld and almost fenceless animal, amphibious in ha fenceless animal, amphibious in habits, measuring 60 feet from snout to end of tail. Hardly has it time to realize the presence of its enemy before the Laelaps, with a bound, has alighted upon its back. The tragedy is quickly accom-plished, and the merchess caratyors is soon gorging itself with the flesh of its igantic victim.
Following the course of the stream, the

imaginative traveller comes every now and then upon the form of some reptile of vast bulk and alarming aspect, sun-ning itself on a bank, or browsing upon the acquatic vegetation. But the creatures are harmless enough-slugglah and inoffensive. A monster, superior in size to any of the rest, moves heavily through the rushes that fringe the shore, and "slumps" into the waters with a great splash. In shape it resembles the Bron-tozaur, to which it is nearly related, but to sair, to which it is hearly related, but it is much bigger, weighing about thirty tons. This is an Atlantosaur-largest of all the animals of that epoch. Its thighbone is 6 feet long. One observes that it swims by means of its huge, flat tail, holdings its forelegs against its massive sides as it sculls along.

Not far away, fast askeen in a model.

them about two feet long. The mussive and the eyes large, most striking point in the anim arranged along the back fro to the tall like the teeth of biggest of them being 4 feet creature thus formidably e est brain of any known verteb portion to its size. As a co it has a supplementary brain vis ten times as hig as the skull. This wonderful expans spinal cord is designed for ac powerful tall, which is a weap-

As the traveler gazes in aws strange reptile, it suddenly eyes and raises its shout. Its smell is very keen, and it seen Nor is it mistaken, for an ere appears on the river bur er of most ferocious and ala erect on its hind legs. On its hiblig horn, and its movements are hanging protuberances; it long, flat, and udapted for Evidently it proposes to Stegosaur, which is the name ore determining on the met tve rear limbs, as on a trioc

When pep is ably fitly to ch dread encounter which pro-lows? Imagine the terror-in-Ceratesaur, for such is title of the assaliant, to latter, uttering cries of distres an oppose no effective ta-gile foe, which, leaping seems to be on all sides at to find a vulnerable point. But throat of the stegosaur is sheat armor plates, and the attack cannot get the looked-for cha-open the belly of its propos with a stroke of its powerful Suddenly something happens tremendous lash of its hug full, three or four of the spine and the great borned lizard rute crawls away and vanishs

Laclaps and the Ceratosau that the herbivores are mu horned entile and other ving animals of a subsequent are destined in their Mesozoic are mostly leaver are clumsy and less intelligent monly provided with defensive mor. The latter usually go fours," but some of them are the kangaroo pattern. Go do shore of the Laramie Sea, an glance over that mighty sheet of a At some distance from the law wading a beast of vast bulk, upris its long hind legs. It stands thirty high, and has enormous jaws, somewhat resemble a pair of exage salad-spoons. With these it is ing the aquatic weeds on which i Its mouth is furnished with 2.000 grinding

and you will see a nearly-related crature not much more than half as is, which likewise walks erect. It is a Claosaur. Its head is long and narrow; it osair. Its head is long and har-eyes are large, and its seemt is ver The tail of the brote is long as adapted for propulsion through Its fingers and toes end not in but in little hoofs. Succulent veis its food. Now, if you will o gaze upwards to yonder hilltop, catch a glimpse of yet abother crous reptile of far greater size distance it looks like a giant as Sixty feet it measures from snow of tail. Titanosaur is surely an priate name for this monster browses on the foliage of the fo

There is no use in trying to d and structure their variation is One of the most remarkable is the ceratope, as tall as a big elephant twice as long. It has three forms horns, two of which, each a yard length, and very sharp, spring for above the eyes, while the third is small and surmounts the nose. The head enormous, weighing half a ton, and, order to hold it up the beast is provi-with a great bony felli at the nack the attachment of muscles. Its jaws to horn, and its neck is protected by a s of armor plates. The creature is slag-gish, moving on all fours.

gish, moving on all fours.

If luck favore, you may get a sight of a Polycanthus—a reptile whose loins at protected by a continuous sheet of bon plate armor rising into knobs and sp Some of the carnivores are no bithan setter dogs, and of these an example. is the Anchisaur, which is very s and delicately made, with long bird-lineck and a flexible tail. Time perm ting, you might indulge in an exc for many of these monsters lay will though others bring forth their you alive. It need not surprise you to across an egg as big as a beer-keg tried in the sand, so that the warm h

of the sun may hatch out a taby Inntesaur.

A marvellous epoch, truly, from the zoological point of view! Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, has written book concerning it, teiling all about the Dinosaurs. It will be issued within a few lays by the Geological Survey.

The Czar as a Social Autocrat. (London Spectator.)

The Wiener Tagblatt, an influent Austrian Journal, has found an extrao dinary reason for praising the demot of the Czur. He actually allowed Mr. Paure and Mmc. Brisson, who are it even hoffang, to dine at the same us with himself and the Czarina. Such concession to republican principles we the journalist continues, be ab-impossible in Vienna, where the low-born man might be admitted Emperor's table, his wife never be. The fact is correct, and was en the occasion of a curious scene at il Hoffburg when the Emperor had to This is partners for his Premier's daughter our contemporary surely mistake feeling of the Czar. In his mind, that of every true autocrat, there rank except that derived from his His notice, in fact, as Nich openly said, of itself co vantages, as everywhere else, but the Great's ablest minister was a sutier, and the tracktion has never forgotten. In Russia, as in every country without exception.

are as open as in the United States. Telegraphic Briefs. Fort Monroe-The Hampton foot-hall team defeated the University of Marr-land; 18 to 0.

Charlotte, N. C.—Foot-ball: Charlotte Young Men's Christian Association, 8. University of North Carolina, 9. Charlotte, N. C .- The Democratic

paign in the city and county closed with a torchlight parade and apeaking at night. Over 150 torches were in the procession, half of them being carried by horsemen from the country.

holdings its forelegs against its massive sides as it sculls along.

Not far away, fast asleep in a nuddy shallow, is a beast of more remarkable appearance. It is 25 feet long, and is clad in a complete armor of bony plates and spines. Some of the plates are two or three feet in diameter, Its tail is